

MESSAGE

FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES,

Transmitting a Report made to him by the Secretary of War, and other information relative to the affairs of the United States, with certain tribes of Indians. Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I enclose a report of the Secretary at War, stating the trading houses established in the Indian territories, the progress which has been made in the course of the last year, in settling and marking boundaries with the different tribes, the purchases of lands recently made from them, and the prospect of further progress in marking boundaries, and in new extinguishments of title in the year to come, for which some appropriations of money will be wanting.

To this I have to add, that when the Indians ceded to us the Salt-springs on the Wabash, they expressed a hope that we would employ them as to enable them to procure their necessary supplies of salt. Indeed it would be the most proper and acceptable form in which the annuity could be paid which we propose to give them for the cession. These springs might at the same time be rendered eminently serviceable to our western inhabitants, by using them as the means of countervailing the monopolies of the supplies of salt, and of reducing the price in that country to a just level. For these purposes a small appropriation would be necessary to meet the first expenses, after which they should support themselves, and repay those advances. These springs are said to possess the advantage of being accompanied with a bed of coal.

TH: JEFFERSON,

January 18, 1803.

A letter from the Secretary of War, dated 17th January, 1803, accompanying a Message from the President of the United States, received the 18th January, 1803.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
17th January 1803.

The President of the United States.

SIR,

By treaties held with the Creek and Choctaw nations of Indians in the course of the last year, considerable tracts of land have been obtained, and there is reason to believe that additional cessions may be obtained on reasonable terms from the aforementioned and other Indian nations in the course of the present year.

The boundary line between the state of North Carolina and the Cherokees, has been completed, and the line between the Natchez territory and the Choctaws, is probably by this time established & marked, in a manner which it is presumed will be satisfactory to the United States, and to the Choctaw nation.

A boundary line has also been agreed on to the tract of land on the Wabash river, including Vincennes, which will soon be run and marked; and likewise the lines around the two tracts on the portage between the head waters of the Wabash and the Miami of the Lake, including Fort Wayne. Some measures have been taken for ascertaining the boundaries between the Indians and the white people on the Mississippi, commonly called the Kaskaskia settlements, below the mouth of the Illinois river; but for want of authentic documents, it will probably be necessary to resort to a new convention with the Indian nation for establishing said boundaries, and for procuring some additional cessions for the purpose of affording means for encircling and strengthening that distant and exposed frontier.

In addition to the two factories, or Indian trading houses, heretofore established, it has been considered as advisable to establish four others, one at Detroit, one at Fort Wayne, one at Chikaskaw Bluff, & one with the Choctaws. The surplus of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, appropriated by an act of Congress, of the 16th of April, 1796, and which had not been applied to the two factories heretofore established, on the frontiers of Georgia and of Tennessee, has been applied to the four other establishments recently made.

From an investigation of the accounts made and reported to Congress at its last session, it was satisfactorily evident, that the funds employed prior to that period had not been diminished, and it is confidently believed that the sum appropriated

to that object, may be employed not only without diminution, but with very great advantage to the public, not in point of commercial profits, but by attaching and securing the friendship and confidence of the natives, which cannot be sufficiently relied on, while their towns and hunting camps are constantly the resort of unprincipled foreign traders, who make every exertion in their power, to withdraw the confidence of the natives from the United States, and to inspire them with jealousies and unfriendly dispositions towards our frontier settlers, our public agents, and the government.

The greatest caution has been observed in selecting the agents for managing the several factories, and in the course of another year, it is presumed, that a satisfactory statement may be made of the state of the funds, and of the effects of their application.

An appropriation of ten thousand dollars* to enable the executive to embrace any favorable opportunity for obtaining any further cession of land from the natives, and a renewal of the act authorizing the establishment of trading houses with the Indians, with a renewal of the appropriation for that object, is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

With respectful consideration,

I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

* This sum is in addition to the sum in the general estimate.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday January 19.

Debate on the REPORT of the COMMITTEE on so much of the PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE as relates to NAVY-YARDS and DOCKS.

Mr. Mitchell moved that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the report of the select committee, to whom had been referred that part of the President's message which relates to improvements on navy yards, and the construction of a dry dock at the city of Washington.

The motion, after a short conversation, was agreed to, and Mr. J. C. Smith took the chair.

The first resolution was read in the following words—

Resolved, that for securing from waste and loss the timber and other public property on the different navy yards, and towards improving the same for the greater dispatch of business, the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President of the United States, shall cause the requisite buildings and sheds to be erected, and other needful repairs and improvements to be made; and for accomplishing the same, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Mitchell observed, that there would be no need of much argument to convince the committee of the propriety of adopting the proposition before them. There were six navy yards belonging to the nation. There were a quantity of timber and materials for naval preparations on each of them. These had been purchased at great expence, and deposited for future use. By virtue of existing contracts, more timber, particularly that for building the six 74's, was expected. When collected and delivered at the several places of destination, it ought to be preserved with the greatest care. This timber was of the most precious kind.

Much of it was live oak from the southern state. The quantity and value of it in the yards at New York, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Charlestown, Philadelphia and Washington, could be seen in the reports of the Secretary of the Navy. Many of the pieces for keels, stems and stern posts, were very selected and difficult to be procured. That invaluable timber was growing scarce. In the progress of cultivation and the arts, a large number of them had been extirpated, and according to present prospect a time would before long arrive when such materials as we now possess and which are bought and paid for, could not be got for money. Some of these naval articles had already been damaged for want of a seasonable appropriation for the better protection from the weather. The shining of the

sun and the beating of the storms were both injurious to it, & unless their influence was precluded, they would soon render it unfit for the construction of ships. To preserve this timber from the unavoidable decay which awaited it, he hoped a moderate sum of money might be spared from the treasury. The erection of some sheds, covers and buildings fit to shelter these perishable things, would not require a large amount. This was one of the cases in which the expenditure of a small number of dollars would be productive of great and lasting good. To refuse it, would resemble the mistaken economy of the man who, after having built a magnificent house, could not persuade himself to buy a lock for the street door. Mr. M. said he would call the attention of the committee to another subject strictly connected with the one he had just mentioned. Besides the buildings contemplated, he thought there ought to be an allowance of some money towards repairs and improvements on such of the navy-yards as the officer at the head of that department should find it most convenient to employ. A small sum to be expended in levelling ground, in docking out, in erecting cranes, and the like, will greatly contribute to the dispatch of the public business. He could mention a case to evince the good economy of such an appropriation as he asked for. On the navy-yard at New York, one of the finest and most select spots on the coast of the Atlantic, some store houses had been begun and were unfinished, and consequently useless. The agent, deprived of the means of finishing them, was obliged to pay a considerable sum yearly for storage in the city of New York. He believed that an expenditure there equal to one or two years rent, which the nation must unavoidably pay, would finish these magazines and naval depositories, and save the further necessity of paying an extravagant rent. The receiving, overhauling, repairing, and equipping of ships, ordered to that great naval rendezvous, would be promoted, and the public service singularly aided by it. Mr. Mitchell concluded by moving that the blank in the resolution should be filled up with the words "fifty thousand dollars."

Carried, without a division.

The second resolution was then read in the following words.

Resolved, That for preventing rotteness & decay in the ships of the navy, the President of the United States, be, and hereby is authorized, to cause a dry dock, with convenient canals, locks, machinery and water courses, to be constructed, at or near the public navy yard in the city of Washington; which dock shall be capable of containing twelve frigates, or ships of war, and of preserving them dry and safely sheltered from sun-burn and rain; and that for carrying the same into effect, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same hereby are appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Mitchell rose, and after observing that the blank in the resolution required filling up with the words "half a million of dollars," a sum larger perhaps than could be spared at this time from the treasury, charged with the redemption of the public debt, moved that the committee rise.

Mr. Rutledge expressed a desire that the committee, previous to rising, should progress in the consideration of the report that gentlemen who were prepared might offer their sentiments.

Mr. Mitchell again rose, and informed the committee, that his motion for the committee to rise did not proceed from any disinclination to discuss the merits of the proposition now before them. And to convince the gentleman of his sincerity in this he withdrew the motion for rising. The history of this project was already very well understood. And the documents printed and exhibited for the information of Congress, had been, almost ever since the session commenced, before the eyes of the members. The contemplated public work was predicated on a paragraph of the President's Message at the opening of the session. To elucidate the matters, beautiful and appropriate drawings of the docks and its locks had been laid before the house. Surveys and estimates had been made by engineers and geometricians, and these had been forwarded for Congressional instruction. Coming before the select committee who reported the resolution, the recommendation was so highly respectable, and the project so plausible, that there was an

unanimous vote in its favor. For his own part, Mr. M. said he was willing to admit the project a feasible one, and for the present he should not dispute it. The warfare with Tripoli was now upon our hands; and we might have other wars. The preservation of the ships of the navy was a great public object. The common mode adopted by nations he believed was to expend a considerable sum of money annually in repairs. Ships could be hove down, or taken into dry docks, and undergo all manner of searching, caulking, coppering, and repairs. In the ordinary mode of taking ships in successively, one dock, capable of containing one ship, would answer for a great number; and each vessel, after being dried, cleared, and overhauled, could be launched again into her element. The present object was somewhat different. It meditated a dry dock, or receptacle, in which twelve large ships could be laid up at once. He did not know how far experience had warranted such an experiment. But he had been told of something of the same kind done in Sweden; and it had been said that Venice had an establishment of a like nature. But the details of information concerning them were far from being so ample and correct as would render them precedents in the present instance. If the object could be accomplished, the advance of the sum required for the work, would put the navy in such a state of preservation, that ships sheltered within the dry dock would remain a great length of time, uninjured by common accidents. With regard to new ships, not launched nor wetted in service, there could be no doubt they might be so covered and protected as to keep as well as furniture in a house. While dry and shaded, there was no question of its ability to remain sound and unchanged. But it was different with ships that had grown foul and water-soaked in the ocean. It was very questionable whether the dampness acquired could ever be so thoroughly dried out as to prevent putrefaction. The water imbibed would not easily quit the planks and timbers, covered as they were with sheathing, copper and ballast. Enough moisture would, he feared, remain there to continue the process of corruption and decay in the wooden work. Such a mass of timber, soaked thro' and thro' would perhaps fall to pieces the faster for being kept a long time out of water. The receptacle would probably be damp, and ventilation imperfect. Septic vapours with moisture would exert their disorganizing powers. The atmospheric heat being greater than the temperature of river water would accelerate the rotting in summer. And the expansive power of ice formed from the imbibed and confined water, might be expected to do no small mischief in winter. When a ship was under water her temperature was more equal, neither so hot in summer nor cold in winter, as bodies above water, and consequently less exposed to the causes of decay.

He should not however proceed any further at present on this copious subject; but suspend further remarks until he should hear from the gentlemen who had turned their attention to the project, how this novel and economical proposition presented itself to their understandings, and whether they felt any doubts like those which occupied his own.

(Debate to be continued.)

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26.

TOWN MEETING.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Alexandria, was held last evening, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of taking into consideration the memorial to be drawn up by the committee appointed on Saturday evening last, when the following memorial was reported by Mr. Charles Lee, and adopted with only two dissenting votes.

To the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America in Congress assembled, the Memorial and Remonstrance of the inhabitants of the Town of Alexandria

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHewETH: THAT in pursuance of a public notification from the Mayor of Alexandria, a meeting of the inhabitants was held on the 22d instant, for the purpose of expressing their opinion upon a memorial proposed by the inhabitants of Washington to be presented to Congress, praying that a law

may pass authorising an establishment of a convention to establish a plan of government for the District of Columbia, it that be their choice, they shall deem promotive of the welfare: That the meeting was numerous, and their deliberations, with the proposed memorial, with entire unanimity—framing the memorial from Virginia and Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the two states respectively, the charters of incorporation, and George Town, ing a charter of incorporation, each possessing full police in most cases, Congress your memorialists to have, and most convenient court, placed the district in the condition, which the population admitted. Underment there ought to occur, power vested by the constitution in Congress; and, of their valuable time will be occupied with the affairs, than it there was a subordinate legislature, to give a great deal of griefs, by preparing very their deliberation and a though the laws general force, are found to be well wants and circumstances. alists do not profess to be e with the present state of t, seems, yet they wish to a innovations, hoping, when on of the district shall be c created, and experience th improvements, that they will reasonable attention from present, the inhabitants of of the river Potomac, at elined to remain unconnect on the north side of the r, of subordinate territori Their habits, pursuits and similar. On the south side inhabitants, being almost gaged in some industrious in commerce, in the arts factures, with to pursue i interruption as possible. A inclination to intermeddle serns on the north side of t with the inhabitants of Wa be satisfied to confine the tention to their own affair much contention and strife vented among the few inh district. In this way, a gence will be avoided, w very heavy upon individ whom have but a bare co many of whom have been district rather by the h advantage, than of prefe In this way much trouble v the national legislature, w requisite only in a few inf some amendatory provisions ence has suggested or may out. Your memorialists f of the time of Congress f up by any unnecessary appli tions. This, however, the right of the people, a r held sacred, of petitioning for a redress of grievances. Such applications have not avoided, your memorialist hope that the better sense tants will prevail over a sp faction and inquietude. Y ifts are aware that the p rapable of amendment, a shall have come to an unde the country part of Alex upon a plan of country police be made known, so as to possible trouble to your ho In the mean time, relying on the equity and wisdom your memorialists trust t expression of respectable the district, of their d territorial government, state of population, will consideration; and that the

its favor. For his own he was willing to ad-
vise a plan of govern-
ment for the Colum-
bia, if that be their choice, if not, to re-
commend to Congress such measures as
they shall deem promotive of the general
welfare: That the meeting was unusual-
ly numerous, and their non concurrence
with the proposed memorial was expressed
with entire unanimity—still, as it is pro-
bably the memorial from Washington may
be sent to Congress, the inhabitants of
Alexandria feel it incumbent upon them to
state some of their reasons for differing
from their neighbours; in doing which,
they will again bring to view what they
before represented to Congress at their
last session, in their remonstrance upon the
same subject.

By continuing the operation of the laws
of Virginia and Maryland, in those parts
of the district which formerly belonged to
the two states respectively—by confirm-
ing the charters of incorporation to Alex-
andria and George Town, and by grant-
ing a charter of incorporation to Wash-
ington, each possessing sufficient powers of
police in most cases, Congress appear to
your memorialists to have taken the wisest
and most convenient course, and to have
placed the district in the most satisfactory
condition, which the present state of its
population admitted. Under this arrange-
ment there ought to occur but few occa-
sions for the exercise of the legislative
power vested by the constitution exclusiv-
ely in Congress; and, consequently, less
of their valuable time will be required to
be occupied with the affairs of the district,
than if there was a subordinate legislature.
A subordinate legislature may be expect-
ed to give a great deal of trouble to Con-
gress, by preparing very many laws for
their deliberation and approbation, al-
though the laws generally, as now in
force, are found to be well suited to our
wants and circumstances. Your memori-
alists do not profess to be entirely satisfied
with the present state of their civil con-
cerns, yet they wish to avoid too great
innovations, hoping, when the popula-
tion of the district shall be considerably in-
creased, and experience shall suggest im-
provements, that they will meet with all
reasonable attention from Congress. At
present, the inhabitants on the south side
of the river Potomac, are anxiously in-
clined to remain unconnected with those
on the north side of the river, under any
form of subordinate territorial government.
Their habits, pursuits and views are dif-
ferent. On the south side of Potomac the
inhabitants, being almost universally en-
gaged in some industrious calling, either
in commerce, in the arts or in manu-
factures, wish to pursue it with as little
interruption as possible. As they have no
inclination to intermeddle with the con-
cerns on the north side of the river, they
with the inhabitants of Washington would
be satisfied to confine their cares and at-
tentions to their own affairs. In this way
much contention and strife may be pre-
vented among the few inhabitants of the
district. In this way, a great deal of ex-
pense will be avoided, which would be
very heavy upon individuals, most of
whom have but a bare competence, and
many of whom have been drawn to the
district rather by the hopes of future
advantage, than of present emolument.
In this way much trouble will be saved to
the national legislature, who will find it
requisite only in a few instances to make
some amendatory provisions, which experi-
ence has suggested or may hereafter point
out. Your memorialists regret that any
of the time of Congress should be taken
up by any unnecessary applications and pe-
titions. This, however, is incident to
the right of the people, a right ever to be
held sacred, of petitioning those in power
for a redress of grievances; and although
such applications have not been entirely
avoided, your memorialists entertain the
hope that the better sense of the inhabi-
tants will prevail over a spirit of dissatis-
faction and inquietude. Your memorial-
ists are aware that the present police is
capable of amendment, and when they
shall have come to an understanding with
the country part of Alexandria county,
upon a plan of county police, the same shall
be made known, so as to give the least
possible trouble to your honorable body.
In the mean time, relying with confidence
on the equity and wisdom of Congress,
your memorialists trust the unequivocal
expression of respectable a portion of
the district, of their dissent to any
territorial government, in its present
state of population, will receive all due
consideration; and that the inhabitants of

to be continued.)
Advertiser.

AY, JANUARY 26.

MEETING.

and respectable meeting of
of the town of Alexandria,
ing, pursuant to adjourn-
pose of taking into consid-
to be drawn up by
pointed on Saturday even-
the following memorial was
Charles Lee, and adopted
affirming votes.

and House of Repre-
of the United States of
Congress assembled, the Me-
monstrance of the inhabi-
town of Alexandria
ULLY SHAWETH:
fluence of a public notifi-
Mayor of Alexandria, a
inhabitants was held on the
the purpose of expressing
a memorial proposed by
of Washington to be pre-
acts, praying that a law

one part of the district will not be made
subservient, or their interests and happiness
sacrificed to the promotion of the views of
the other.

CHARLES LEE.
THOMAS SWANN.
ELISHA C. DICK.

Extract of a letter from a member of Con-
gress to his friend in this town, dated
Washington, Jan. 25, 1802.

"Mr. Davis yesterday laid a resolution
on the table for concentrating the Pub-
lic Buildings; on the question of commit-
ting the resolution to a select committee, it
was carried by a large majority. We are
now balloting for the committee—which
will employ this day."

Remarkable Coincidence.—A hundred and
fifty years ago Butler wrote his Hudibras
to ridicule and expose the zealots of a
lawless fanaticism, which distracted Eng-
land with all the horrors of a civil war,
and subjected it to the yoke of a base and
despotic usurpation. Of such a poem, it is
not surprising to find many passages ap-
plicable to the present state of these states,
and descriptive of the sordidness, the simu-
lation, the furious revel and grimace, the
topsy-turvy intolerance, and misgovern-
ment of the faction which now lords it
over America. Its resemblance in these
respects to the heroes of Hudibras is too
obvious to need pointing out. But in one
instance we have discovered something
more than mere resemblance, though it
cannot be properly called identity. Ac-
cidentally taking up the book the other
day, we happened to open on the follow-
ing lines near the close of the 2d Canto in
part 3d.

'And, while the work is carrying on,
'Be ready lifted under DUN,
'That worthy Patriot, once the Bellows
'And Tinder-Box of all his Fellows,
'The activ't member of the Five,
'As well as the most primitive:
'Who, for his faithful service then,
'Is chosen for a Fifth again:
'This Worthy, as the World will say,
'Is paid in specie, his own way,
'For, moulded to the Life in Clouts,
'Th' have pick'd from dung-hills here-
abouts,

'He's mounted on a Hazel Bavin
'A cropp'd malignant Baker gave 'em;
'And to the largest Bon-fire riding,
'They have roasted Cook already, and
Pride in,
'On whom, in Equipage and State,
'His scarcrow fellow-members wait,
'And march in order, two and two,
'As at Thanksgiving th' us'd to do;
'Each in a tattered Talisman,
'Like vermin in Effigie slain.'

Who is there that did not know these
lines are in Hudibras, but would swear
that some American imitator of Butler had
written them as a sketch of the Clonmell
sage, the lying pioneer of democracy, and
Mr. Jefferson's most immaculate protégé
Billy Duane, Esquire. The points of
agreement are really so curious, that we
wonder at not having seen the above ex-
tract taken notice of before. In describ-
ing one of the vilest instruments of a rab-
ble rout, Butler as by gift of prophecy
has, in the first place, hit on the very
name of the Aurora printer.

'Be ready lifted under DUN.'
Now it is well understood, that our
Duane's real Irish name is Dun, and that
the one he bears in this country is only
assumed. In a note to this line in Hud-
ibras we are told, that 'Dun at that time
was the hangman's name;' and reference
is made to the following verse in Butler's
Ghost published in 1682.

'For you yourself to act Squire Dun,
'Such ignominy ne'er saw the Sun.'
Every one will allow, that the name
has lost nothing of its pristine infamy with
its present possessor; and if there can be
any 'ignominy, greater than his, it has
yet to show itself. But again,
'That worthy Patriot, once the Bil-
lows,

'And Tinder-Box of all his Fellows.'
How exact a picture of Paddy Duane,
boasting of his 'elevated ground,' and
stiling himself 'the Organ of the public
will.' He too has been 'the most pri-
mitive' hireling of a profligate cabal, and
may be said now to be

'The activ't member of the Five,'
supporting the most select group of minis-
terial partizans to consist of himself,
Cheetam, Paine, Smith and Jones. He too
has been rewarded for 'his faithful ser-
vice,' and 'is chosen' as an annual re-
ceiver of 11,000 dollars out of public mo-
ney. But we pass over small matters to

notice the grand incident in Butler's face-
tious exhibition, as precisely the same with
that which is said to have once befallen the
guest of Sir John Shore.

'He's mounted on a Hazel Bavin.'
The reader will instantly recollect Cal-
ender's account of Duane 'mounted on a
Calcutta Pole. 'A Hazel, Bavin' means
nothing but the kind of stick, on which
the knight in Hudibras is represented—'to
the largest bon-fire riding.' The pole
on which Duane was carried by the Indian
porters may, for aught we know, have
been of the very same stuff and quality.
It is true he escaped in this world the same
fiery destination; and instead of being
'roasted' as his great namesake was, he
survived his triumphal march at Calcutta
perhaps though only for a more exalted
end. We had nearly forgot to mention
that this whole scene in Hudibras with all
its ludicrous particulars is very diverting-
ly displayed, in a London Edition, in a
cut designed and executed by Hogarth him-
self. We recommend it to the man of
'Corollaries' to examine, if he can find
any likeness between the principal figure
of the piece and his own looks on just such
an occasion. If he would take the picture
out of the book & hang it up in 'my house'
at Washington, it would not only be high-
ly ornamental and attractive, but it would
serve him to retrace in fancy perhaps the
most interesting adventure of his earlier
days. As a precious memento of the
'moving accidents' and 'hair-breadth
'scapes' Mr. Dunn has experienced, it
would no doubt be also highly entertain-
ing to his most loving and beloved bene-
factor President Jefferson.

[Fredericktown Herald.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

Friday, January 21.

An engrossed bill for incorporating an
Insurance Company in the city of Wash-
ington was read a third time and passed.
Ayes 32, noes 28.

An engrossed bill for the relief of
Hugh Alexander was read a third time
and passed.

The house went into committee of the
whole on the bill amendatory of the act
to incorporate the city of Washington.
Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.

Several amendments were made, when
the committee rose and reported the bill,
which was postponed till Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Dennis the house
took into consideration a resolution, laid
some time since on the table, for the ap-
pointment of a committee to enquire into
the expediency of continuing the Mint at
Philadelphia, and to enquire what altera-
tions or improvements can be made in that
establishment.

Mr. Dennis observed that the present
law would expire on the third day of
March next. It was time, therefore, to
take an order on the subject. He thought
the enquiry proposed by the resolution a
very proper one. If the result of such
enquiry were that important improve-
ments could be made, he should vote for
the continuance of the institution; if
otherwise he should vote for its entire abo-
lition.

The resolution was carried. Ayes 45,
and a committee of five appointed.

The house resolved itself into a com-
mittee of the whole—Mr. J. C. Smith
in the chair—on the report of the com-
mittee appointed on the 7th instant, to
consider whether any, and if any, what
alterations are necessary in the military
establishment of the United States, as
follows:

The committee appointed on the 7th
instant, to consider whether any, and if
any, what alterations are necessary in
the military establishment of the United
States, ask leave to submit the following
resolutions to the consideration of the
house.

Resolved, That there be added to the
regiment of artillery, two teachers of
music, whose pay, rations, and clothing
shall be the same as is by law allowed to
the teachers of music in the regiment of
infantry.

Resolved, That the President of the U.
States be authorized to appoint one teach-
er of the French language, and one teach-
er of drawing, to be attached to the corps
of engineers, whose compensation shall
not exceed the pay and emoluments of a
captain.

Resolved, That the commanding offi-
cer of the corps of engineers be autho-
rized to enlist for a term not less than

three years, one artificer and eighteen
men, to aid in making practical experi-
ments, and for other purposes, to receive
the same pay, rations, and clothing, as
are allowed to the artificers and privates
in the army of the United States, and the
same bounty when enlisted for five years,
and to be subject to the rules and articles
of war.

Resolved, That the President of the U.
States be authorized to allow to the pay-
master of the army, the adjutant and in-
specter of the army, and the military ag-
ent at Philadelphia, such sums each for
clerk hire, as their respective duties may,
in his opinion, reasonably require.

The first resolution was agreed to. Ayes
36, noes 21.

The second resolution was agreed to.
Ayes 42, noes 17.

The 3d resolution was agreed to with-
out a division.

The fourth resolution was opposed by
Mr. Gregg, on the ground that the dis-
cretion thereby vested in the President of
the U. States was improper; and that if
an appropriation for the clerk hire of the
officers therein named was necessary, it
ought to be made and defined by law.

On the question being put, the resolu-
tion was disagreed to. Ayes 25.

The committee rose and reported the
resolutions agreed to.

The house immediately took up the re-
port, when Mr. Randolph remarked that
notwithstanding the importance of the bu-
siness before the house, there was scarcely
a quorum within the bar, in consequence
probably of the intense cold. As he was
averse to interesting business being thus
conducted, he moved that the house ad-
journ.

Carried, ayes 43, noes 33.

ANECDOTE.

A number of students happening one
evening to meet at an inn, the conversation
chanced to turn upon the inequality with
which fortune bestowed her favors. Each,
in his turn, giving some recent example of
the instability of fortune; the conversa-
tion went on with mutual satisfaction, till
one being desirous to shew the purity of
his principles, and withal, his improve-
ment in the fashionable (I had almost said
absurd) mode of pronunciation, observed,
that "the most splendid forchin was no-
thing without virchue." This for a time,
put a stop to the conversation. At length
another happening to be a little conceited,
and being unwilling to be out done, re-
plied, "I ever consider myself the most
fortunate when I find most opportunities
of relieving the unfouchunate. In all my
adventurs nothing so immediately at-
tracts my attention as a fellow creacher
pressed under perpetual frowns of mis-
forchin. The gratichude of those whom
I relieve becomes a source of further blifs,
and procures a degree of quietchude ever
resulting from a rectichude of conduct;
& enables me to bid defiance to the frowns
of misforchin—or if the frown, enables me
to bare up with Antichude. Although
the many grachuties may lessen the mans
income, yet habitcheal benevolence pro-
duces inchoitive esteem which every good
man is anxious to deserve and which will
have a tendency to machure those latent
feeds of virchue, which I believe are plant-
ed in every yuman breast. Of what
service is the most refined literachure to a
man if it projuce not benevolence, nor teach
him to be virchuous? What if he be able to
tell the littichude and longichude of the
north pole? What if he can account
for all the phenomena of nachure? What
if he know the scripichure, and understand
all the mysteries of the Jewish richual?
I say of what service is all this to a man,
while his heart is hard to the poor? Who
churns his back upon distrefs; and whose
most pleasing chune is the voice of the
distressed widow and the cries of the help-
less orphan! Yes, I repeat it, he churns
his back on distrefs? Can such a man de-
serve the smiles of forchin? Can virchue,
fortichude, gratichude or quietchude dwell
with that man who is a stranger to recti-
chude?"

"Faith, says one, who had been stand-
ing tip-toe all the while, our brother has
spoken an excellent oration; but he has
chew'd it unmercifully."

[Albany Cent.]

Public Sale.

On Friday next, will be Sold at the Ven-
due Store,

A quantity of COFFEE in
casks and bags.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

January 20.

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,
(From Philadelphia)

In Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's in the house lately occupied by GROVE WRIGHT.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that she intends residing here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of business. She repairs and varnishes old frames so as to make them appear like new—and likewise varnishes them with a particular kind of varnish that will bear washing.

She has on hand,

A large and elegant assortment of Prints, Looking-Glasses, & GIRANDOLES.

At every description, which will be sold at the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from distance will be punctually attended.

Nov. 15.

ADAM LYNN

Has just received,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy GOODS, of a superior quality, and of the newest Patterns,

CONSISTING OF

Gold Locket, Rings, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pearl Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned Urns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets; gilt Necklaces, Brooches, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks, Penknives, Razors, Scissors; Paints in boxes; marking Types in boxes complete; Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurs; gold and silver Epaulements; Lace Cord, Thread, Spangles, Pearls, silver Thimbles, Tooth Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number of other articles.

He has also for Sale,

Watchmakers Materials, and gilt and common Watch Keys, by the dozen, and Crucibles.

He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.

Nov. 24.

WM. HARTSHORNE,

Has for Sale at his store on Col. Hood's Wharf,

2 Pipes London Market Ma-

deira Wine, four years old, 1 Pair Burr Mill Stones, five feet diameter 1000 Bushels Lisbon Salt, first quality, 15 Tons Swedish Bar Iron, fine drawn, 18 Tons Philad. do.

First quality Brown Sugar by the hoghead and barrel, Philadelphia Lump and Loaf Sugar by the hoghead and barrel, part in leaves not more than 6 lbs. each, Flour of Paris by the ton or bushel, Tobacco in kegs, a few barrels of new Pork and Beef, Hay in bundles about 200 lbs. each.

For Sale, or Rent,

A few Lots in good situations on Fairfax, Wilkes, Prince and Washington Streets.

Also, for Sale,

A three story Brick House, on King, near Fairfax Street, a very good stand for business.

Wanted,

Two or three JOURNEYMEN COOPERS, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given at his mill.

Dec. 18.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

1w1f.

For freight or Charter,

The Schooner

SPARROW

Captain COLEMAN,

burthen upwards of 700 barrels. For terms apply to the captain on board, or to

MARSTELLER and YOUNG.

Jan. 14.

Private Boarding.

The subscriber will accommodate 5 or 6 gentlemen as BOARDERS, on moderate terms, either by the week, month or year.

FRANCIS CRACROFT.

Fairfax Street, Jan. 15

1w1f.

Just received, and for Sale by ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Rhode-Island CHEESE,

Apples,

Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the best quality,

Cranberries,

Sweet Oranges,

Lemons, by the box,

Best Rhode Island Potatoes,

Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES and NUTS.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of the Land in the county of Loudoun, belonging to the estate of George Carter, deceased, was unavoidably postponed, owing to the indisposition and consequent absence of one of the Executors. It will now certainly take place on Thursday the seventh of April next, at the town of Leesburg, and on the same terms formerly advertised.

LANDON CARTER, jun. } Executors.

THOMAS L. LEE, } Jan. 24.

2aw18t

Wanted to Purchase,

Three or four young NEGRO MEN, for which a generous price in cash will be given. They are not intended for the Bacon Man, or to be kept slaves for life. Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 28.

1w1f.

TIMBER

Wanted for Cash on delivery.

THE Directors for building a Bridge over the Eastern Branch, at the City of Washington, will contract for timber of the following kinds and scantlings, viz.

80 pieces white oak 34 ft long to be 14 in by 14	10
200 do. 42	8
400 do. 12	8
80 piles do. 18	14
20 do. do. 20	14
20 do. do. 30	15
32 do. do. 28	14
40 do. do. 18	14
60 do. do. 40	15
36 do. do. 26	14
40 pieces white or black oak, 38	12
80 do. do. 24	12
80 do. do. 12	12
480 pes. white oak 10	5
480 do. do. 12	5

The piles will be required square only, 15 feet from the butts, and may taper to 10 inches square at the final end.

The timber must be cut before the first of March, and delivered in April. Proposals for contracts will be received until the 25th day of January next by

WM. BRENT, Sec'y.

Dec. 31.

1w1f.

To Rent,

A very convenient dwelling HOUSE, near the lower end of Royal Street, lately occupied by Mr. Edmonds.

Also, to Sell or Rent,

A LOT on the upper part of Royal Street, lately occupied by Mr. C. Jones. The lot is 26 feet 4 inches front, and 123 feet 4 inches deep, with a 6 feet alley adjoining. There are on the premises two large sheds with lofts, and a blacksmith's shop suitable for a coachmaker.

JOHN T. BROOKS.

Jan. 17.

1w1f.

A WAREHOUSE for SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from William Hunter, Sen. deceased, to the subscriber bearing date the 9th day of February, in the year 1791, duly recorded in the court of Fairfax County, made to secure the payment of four hundred and fifty pounds three shillings & sixpence, lawful money, of Virginia, due unto John Hopkins, with legal interest from the date of said deed, will be sold at Public Auction, for ready money, to the highest and best bidder, on Wednesday the 25th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria.

All that frame Warehouse, situated on the west side of Union Street and built on part of the wharf sold by John Allison to Wm. Hunter, jun. The warehouse will be sold without the land whereon it is erected, and the purchaser will of course be bound to remove the house or buy the land of the present proprietor thereof. Those who are inclined to purchase the warehouse may view and examine it upon application to the subscriber.

WM. HODGSON.

Dec. 17.

2awds

Extract from an Act of the Corporation of Alexandria for the Extinguishment of Fire.

Sec. 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or directions of any officer, who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars: Provided, the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town.

At a meeting of the Friendship Fire Company, held at Mr. More's Tavern, January 10, 1803, the following officers have been elected for the present year, viz.

Aaron Hewes, 1st	Commanders.
John Hunter, 2d	
William Paton, 3d	
Washer Blunt,	Subordinate Directors.
John Longden,	
William Halley,	
Joseph Thornton,	
James M'Guire,	Regulators.
Charles M'Knight,	
Matthew Robinson,	
Edward Evans,	
John Morris,	Trustees.
Peter Piles,	

Jan. 10. 1w1f.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes and Slippers.

SAMUEL CLARK,

Next door to Peter Sheraton's, Has just received and now opening, a fresh and beautiful variety of Shoes & Slippers, Kid and Morocco, of every description, Gentlemen's dancing Pumpers, (Morocco) and fine Shoes, Ladies black and coloured Morocco and Leather Slippers, Boys fine and common Shoes and Pumpers, Childrens red Morocco and Leather Shoes, and 200 pair Negroes, large size, coarse Shoes, which he offers for sale at the following retail prices, viz.

Ladies Kid	7s 6d	10-6
Black Morocco	6s 6d	7-6
Coloured do.	6s 9d	8-3
Leather Slippers	5s 3d	6s
Mens best qua.	9s 10d	12s
Mens Morocco Pumpers	9s	10s

Childrens Shoes and Slippers in proportion.

ALSO.

For Cash or Barter for Flour,

30 bis. best No. 1 Best } Boston

20 half do. Midd do. } packed.

30 bis. Mackerell } Jan. 18.

1w1f.

NOTICE.

Will positively be Sold, at Public Sale on the premises, the first day of April if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,

A tract of LAND in the county of Loudoun, on Goose Creek, near the Mill formerly owned by Col. Simon Truitt, containing 500 acres, a considerable part of which is in Wood; formerly the property of Augustine Love, and by him conveyed to Alexander Gordon, and by said Gordon conveyed to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors. One fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, two fifths in twelve months, and the remaining two fifths in eighteen months from the day of sale; for which payments approved security will be required.

JONAH THOMPSON, BENJ. COMEGYS, JACOB HOFFMAN.

Jan. 18.

1w1f.

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT

Two Story HOUSE,

With a good Kitchen and Smoke House adjoining. Also, a Stable for two horses &c. &c. with a well improved garden of half an acre.

The situation is very pleasant, having a fine prospect of the river. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 14.

1w1f.

FOR SALE,

SIXTY NEGROES that have been well treated and brought up, of all ages and both sexes; house servants & mechanics, but mostly plantation Negroes. Information may be had by applying to the Printer heretof.

Dec. 6.

1w1f.

Cash given for rags

A PROPOSAL BY SAMUEL BISHOP For publishing by Subscription, LETTERS

ON THE Elementary Principles OF EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton, Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be comprised in two Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages each, & shall be printed in the best manner, on fine Paper, and new Type.

II. The price will be one Dollar per volume in boards, payable on delivery.

A very considerable number of Copies being already subscribed for, the work shall be put to Press, and finished without delay.

Subscription received by the Publishers

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has imported from London, in addition to his former assortment,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF rags, Patent Medicines, Dyestuffs, Paints & Garden Seeds.

THE latter consist of early Marrow Peas, early York Cabbage, Cauliflower, solid Celery, &c. &c.

He has also on hand,

Best bloom Raisins in boxes, Olives and Anchovies in do. Madeira, Port, Sherry, and Lisbon Wine in casks and bottles, warranted of good quality, which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

JAMES KENNEDY, jun.

N. B. He expects daily to receive a general assortment of Shop Furniture and Vials.

Jan. 17.

2aw7t

JOHN M'KINNEY

Has just received, and for sale on moderate terms,

10 tons well assorted Bar Iron,

Sugar in hhds. and bls.

French Brandy in pipes,

Coffee, Herrings, &c. &c.

Jan. 7.

1w1f.

Valuable Property for Sale

At the little Falls of Potomac About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish ponds, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 9 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distiller, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres above mentioned, upon which are several stone quarries and fish ponds.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which here will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—of which is a very burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL, Alexandria.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale or Rent.

THOSE two three story BRICK HOUSES on the corner of King and Columbus Streets. They will be sold separate or together, as may be preferred, or they may be rented for one or more years. Apply to

THOMAS PATTEN.

Dec. 29.

1w1f.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.

AND C

VOL. III.]

Public Vendue

On FRIDAY

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at Store,

Rum in hogheads and

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy

Sugar in hhds. tierces and b

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap

Mould and dip'd Candles

Raffins in kegs, boxes and

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &

A L S O,

A variety of DRY C

Among which are

Cloths, Coatings,

Kerseymeres, Duffels,

Plains and Kerseys,

Negro Cottons, Serges,

Elasticks, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes and Russels

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silefia do

Platillas,

Osnaburgs and Tickler

Muslins and Muslin Ha

India Muslins and Tai

Bandanna Handkerchie

Silk Stockings,

Coloured Threads, Ha

Plated Candlesticks,

And sundry other

P. G. MARS

January 26.

Sales by Auction

On SATURDAY

At 10 o'clock, will be sold

Store, the corner of K

Streets.

Rum in hhds. and

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in barr

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and qua

Molasses in hhds.

Sugar in hhds. and ba

White and brown Soap

Coffee in casks and ba

Raffins in kegs and l

Queen's Ware, and

AL S O,

A variety of DRY

—AMONG WHICH

Broad Cloths,

Cassimeres,